

A REMARKABLE CASE.

The following case was printed originally in *The Monitor*, a newspaper published at Meadford, Ontario. Doubts were raised as to its truthfulness, consequently a close watch was kept on the case for two years and the original statement has now been completely verified.

Mr. Fitch had been a hopeless paralytic for five years. His case has had wide attention. He was confined to his bed, was almost blind, and could not take solid food. Doctors called the disease spinal sclerosis, and all said he could not live. The Canadian Mutual Life Association, after a thorough examination, paid him his total disability claim of \$1,000, regarding him as forever incurable.

For three years he lingered in this condition. After taking some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People there was a slight change, a tendency to sweat freely. Next came a little feeling in his limbs. This extended, followed by a profuse perspiration, until at last the blood began to course freely and vigorously through his body. Soon he was restored to his old time health.

A reporter for *The Monitor* recently called on Mr. Fitch again and was told:

"You may say there is no doubt as to my cure being permanent. I am in better health than when I gave you the first interview, and certainly attribute my cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"To those pills I owe my release from the living death, and I shall always bless the day I was induced to take them."

Such is the history of one of the most remarkable cases in modern times. In the face of such testimony, can anyone say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not entitled to the careful consideration of every sufferer—man, woman or child? Is not the case, in truth, a miracle in modern medicine?

These pills are sold by all druggists and are considered by them to be one of the most valuable remedial agents known to science.

Modesty.

Washington Evening Star: "It seems harder for men to be really great nowadays than it was years ago," said the student of history. "That's very true," replied Senator Sorghum; "very true, indeed. But I am inclined to think we get better paid for it nowadays."

One or the Other.

"I wish I could remember what Lohella told me to order when I came down town this morning," said Mr. McEwat. "It was either a tea set or a settee; but which one of the two it was I can't call to mind to save my life."—Chicago Tribune.

CATARRHAL WEAKNESS.

Pelvic Catarrh a Very Common and Debilitating Affliction Among Women.

Pelvic Catarrh is usually called female disease. Not being called catarrh, as it should be, it is not treated as catarrh. Hence the frequent failures to find a cure. Catarrh is catarrh wherever located. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located. Mrs. Caroline Daff,



Mrs. Caroline Daff, Evansport, O.

Evansport, O., writes: "I can testify to the merits of Pe-ru-na. I have taken considerable of it and one bottle of Man-a-lin, and they both are excellent remedies. I am as well and hearty as I ever was in my life and give the credit entirely to your medicines."

Catarrh of the lining membrane of the vagina, womb or bladder, producing a constant discharge of mucus, is a very common disease. It is generally called female weakness. The catarrhal nature of this disease is not usually known. Hence very few people are receiving the correct treatment. Every woman so afflicted should immediately write to Dr. Hartman, giving the particulars of her case, and she will receive prompt answer free of charge, giving full directions as to her treatment. Cases that have been thought to be incurable are promptly cured by Dr. Hartman's treatment.

Every woman should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's book on female catarrh, entitled "Health and Beauty." Sent free. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

When a widower attempts to keep house he usually compromises matters by re-marrying after a year's mourning.

Every farmer in Texas and the Southwest should visit the Trans-Mississippi Exposition which opened at Omaha June 1. What can be seen at this great exhibition will be a wonderful object lesson in the progress and possibilities of modern farming, and will enable everyone who views it to take such advantage of his work and land direct his efforts that agriculture will be more profitable than under present methods. He will not only see improvement in methods, but the many new products there will be many things shown that he can raise and from which he can derive profits. He can combine profit and pleasure, and it is a great mistake to suppose that a trip to Omaha will be expensive. The cost will be small, and money spent in going to it, the greatest expenditure of the end of the century. Write to the Texas State Fair, El Paso, Texas, for information about reduced rates, etc., address: CHAS. E. BROWN, G. P. A., C. & N. E. Ry., Fort Worth, Tex.

A man should love his wife better as the years roll by.

Ku-To-Bao for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. Size \$1. All druggists.

Your father-in-law should be one of your best friends.

For a perfect complexion and a clear, healthy skin, use CHICKEN BUTTERMILK SOAP. Sold everywhere.

A rainy spell, like a spell of ague, is hard to dispel.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Natives Had Good Cause to Revolt—Victims of the Rapacity of Their Spanish Masters They Had Been Harried by Corrupt Officials and Clergy.

The primary cause of the rebellion which has existed in the Philippines since July, 1896, was the corruption and insatiable greed of Spanish officials, leading them to extremes of taxation and persecution in order to enrich themselves. The first cry of the revolutionists was "Down with the taxes," which soon was changed to "Down with the clergy," and finally to "Down with the Spanish." The government and ecclesiastical authorities were joined in an unholy alliance to wring profit from the misery of the natives. The richer class is made up of foreigners, Germans, Chinese, Englishmen, and a few Americans, who, exacting a greater tribute from the native agriculturists, pay a less to the governor and the host of greedy alcaldes and minor officials. Briefly, these were the causes which led to insurrection in Cuba as well as the Philippines, and which in the end will rob Spain of the two last gems of her colonial crown. Wherever there was disaffection it was encouraged by republicans and Spanish Carlists, hoping in the end to serve themselves by weakening the kingdom.

In the Philippines there is added to official corruption the shocking immorality of the European clergy, belonging to all known monastic orders, who encourage abuses of governmental authorities that they may gain immunity from an interference in their nefarious business. Year by year the taxes have been increased and have assumed proportions out of all reasonable relation to the yield of rice fields and sugar plantations. The people protested feebly against new impositions, but as opposition to the government increased the rigor of the rule grew, and hundreds of men and women were deported without trial to the penal colonies of the Caroline and Marianne

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While these functionaries enjoy freedom from taxation, any native, man and woman, without reference to property income or station, is compelled to pay a fixed tax. An Indian woman without employment and not owning any furniture must pay 10 pesos. A man must pay 45 pesos. Defaulting in this payment, he is forced to work for fifteen days on the roads. Every individual whose trade does not exceed the sale of a few betel nuts, a basket of mangoes, or a bunch of bananas, must pay an additional tax, as must also the natives who go from the country into Manila to sell nothing more than a chicken or a fish. At one time in every village there were several weavers whose cotton cloths, much prized by the natives, had a ready and remunerative sale. This local industry has disappeared owing to a royal decree favorable to the manufacturers of Catalonia, which permitted their goods to enter without duty. These manufacturers sent goods of an inferior quality and extraordinary cheapness and drove the native workmen out of competition. This was the only industry known in the Philippines, and there remained only the cultivation of the fields. But the native, if owner of



MAP OF THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. (The population in 1904 was 9,500,000, or twice as large as the Dominion of Canada. The natural resources are far richer than England's possessions to the north of us.)

Islands. Within recent years a means for secret meeting has been given by the introduction of Masonic lodges, which have increased rapidly in number and in membership. The clergy brought to bear all of its immense influence with authorities both at Madrid and Manila for the suppression of these organizations, and so severe was the persecution of the Free Masons and so great became the abuse of the arbitrary power of alcaldes to imprison and deport suspects that the Spanish government issued a decree declaring that every individual whose culpability was not proved after forty-eight hours' imprisonment should be given his liberty.

Places for Natives.

It has long been a notorious fact in Spain that generals whose influence among the people is becoming too great for the entire comfort of the regency or who are disaffected through the constant shifting of politics are sent to Cuba or to the Philippines to make or remake their fortunes. If they return to Spain with riches out of all proportion to the emoluments of their office nobody commits the indiscretion of asking the source. Their commissions are recognized as letters of marque giving them the right to seize upon whatever they may. There are many and celebrated instances of this condition of things, including General Weyler, General Blanco, and General Rivera. Still more extraordinary than the apathy of Spain to this legalizing of corruption is the fact that the colonies regard with terror every change of ministry, knowing that it means a change of governor general and another swooping down of birds of prey, whose ravenous appetites must be assuaged. The hatred of colonists for the mother country is made greater because all minor offices in the islands, even to the clerkships, are given to

a rice plantation or a field of sugarcane, almost always sells his crops standing in the field or plantation at a price which barely pays for the cost of raising to the half-breed Chinese, who in turn sell them to the German, English or American traders at an enormous profit. Not satisfied with the tributes of the rich Chinese and foreign houses, the governors impose taxes upon the poor native landholders which take from them everything they may gain from their crops. The governors are energetic in the collection of these taxes, for they receive a percentage, usually one-fifth, of all the revenues of the colony, in addition to money which the law does not allow but custom never questions.

Masonry Spreads Socialism.

Masonic lodges were introduced into the archipelago by socialists driven to Manila after the insurrection of Cartagena. It is true that these people closed their lodges as soon as the creoles and half-breeds showed their intention of joining them, but the mischief was done with the lesson. The natives began to establish societies in all parts of the islands, and in a few years had enrolled 30,000 members. The mysterious and symbolic attracts the imaginations of these people, and the opportunity of secret meeting and discussion of grievances without fear of betrayal was seized upon enthusiastically. It is the custom for a new member to make a gash in his arm, and over the blood he mixes with that of the initiator he swears his allegiance. Each member, therefore, bears a scar on his arm, and this mark makes him a suspect of Spanish authorities. It has happened many times that a prisoner has been convicted and shot on no other evidence than this telltale mark. Many women associated themselves in these orders. Sedition has thus been

fostered, free from civil, religious and military authorities, and a regime of liberty roughly formulated. The lodges are most numerous in Cavite, the principal theater of the rebellion, while in Batangas, Bulacan, and Pampanga there are ten to twenty branches of the order, and at least one in each of the other provinces. Their growing influence and implacable hatred of the clergy was a source of grave apprehension to the priests, who petitioned the minister to order General Ramon Blanco, then governor general of the archipelago, now of Cuba, to put an end to Freemasonry. But General Blanco was not energetic in carrying out this command, being too much occupied in a contest against Mohammedanism in Mindanao. The government, again appealed to by the priests, and peculiarly susceptible to this influence, peremptorily ordered Blanco to take the rigorous measure of deporting 400 members of the lodges.

This order was the direct cause of the uprising in 1896, which began in Manila, and extended to Cavite, Pampanga, Laguna and Bulacan, but not to other provinces, because of the ancient rivalry of the races, the surest safeguard of Spanish rule. This is a factor in the politics of the islands that the government fully appreciates, to the point, indeed, of encouraging the factional animosities. Before the conquest by Magellan the islands were ruled by warring Sultans, and there still remain vestiges of numerous tribes.

Because of his inactivity and apparent indifference to the rebels Blanco was denounced in Madrid by religious bodies. What exasperated the priests most was that he refused to kill Rizal, who was by them proclaimed to be the principal factor in the rebellion. As a matter of fact, however, this does not appear to be true, and no just cause was given for such summary action. The clergy sought revenge upon Rizal above everything else for his denunciation of them to the people.

Rizal's Tragic Career.

Rizal was a pure-blooded Spaniard, who was brought up by the Dominicans of Manila. He went to Europe, studied medicine, law, sciences and foreign tongues, and returned to Manila honored with the highest degree of continental universities, a Freemason, and the inexorable foe of the corrupt clergy. He was the author of a novel called "Noli Me Tangere," in which he showed the despotic, rapacious and debauched nature of the priests of the country. This book was placed in the Index Expurgatorius and the author's goods confiscated, his brothers deported, his aged mother banished, and himself relegated to the island of Mindanao, entirely peopled by Mohammedans, mortal enemies of Spain.

Rizal lived in this exile for several years; until he learned that physicians and surgeons were needed with the troops fighting in Cuba. He offered his services to Spain, which accepted them, and he embarked at Manila for Barcelona. When he arrived at the peninsula and was ready to leave for Havana he was arrested, sent back to Manila, summarily tried, and executed. This was the work of Governor Polavieja, who had succeeded Blanco. While Rizal was on his journey to Spain rebellion had broken out, and the anger of the authorities against him was aroused by new charges of perfidy made by the priests, to whom Polavieja was devoted. The execution of Rizal made the rebellion more furious, and the insurgents sought as much to avenge his death as their wrongs. Rizal to them was the martyred hero of their cause. The first victims of the rebels were the priests. Their monasteries were burned, and the hatred for the monks sought extremes of cruelty in its expression.

Not only the uneducated and superstitious elements of the population took part in the rebellion, but the most prominent native families. Many young men are sent each year to Madrid and other peninsular cities to be educated, and return to their homes with knowledge of the freedom of speech and unrestricted liberty of the press in Spain and imbued with republican or anarchist ideas, which encourage them to attempt the free expression of their opinions. The result is persecution. Furthermore, a native, no matter how prominent, is never given a salaried official position, all of which are monopolized by the retainers of different ministries. To all of the wrongs described are to be added the notorious corruption of the judiciary and the brutality of the police.

The people yielded submissively to accumulating injustices for many years. Tolerance is one of the chief characteristics of the Indian, natives of the Philippines, who greatly resemble their near neighbors, the Japanese. Their uprising two years ago was almost incomprehensible to witnesses of the respect of established authority, submission, and gentleness of habit through years of misrule.

Blanco was deposed by the enmity of the monks, who thought him too tolerant and without the cruel energy they demanded. Polavieja, his successor, was taken with fever and returned to Madrid. After him came General Primo de Rivera, and now General Basilio Augustin Devillo is put up in Manila by Admiral Dewey's fleet.

Dense Population in Bombay.

The greatest density of population in the world is claimed for Bombay, and is only disputed by Agna. The population of Bombay amounts to 760 persons per acre in certain areas, and in these sections the street area only occupies one-fourth of the whole.

Repartee in the Zoo.

The camel (to the polar bear)—Oh, I don't know! You're not so warm. The polar bear—Well, I don't see what you've got your back up about.

Your Liver

needs coaxing, not crowding. Dr. Ayer's Pills stand without a rival as a reliable medicine for liver complaint. They cure constipation, and they cure its consequences, plica, biliousness, indigestion, sick headache, nausea, coated tongue, foul breath, bad taste, palpitation, nervousness, irritability, and many other maladies that have their root in constipation. They are a specific for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, and keep the body in a condition of sound health.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—JAMES QUINN, 60 Middle Street, Hartford, Conn.

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This Starch is prepared on scientific principles, by men who have had years of experience in fancy laundering. It restores old linen and summer dresses to their natural whiteness and imparts a beautiful and lasting finish. The only starch that is perfectly harmless. Contains no arsenic, alum or other injurious substance. Can be used even for a baby powder.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TAKE NO OTHER.

"THERE IS SCIENCE IN NEATNESS." BE WISE AND USE

SAPOLIO

A hopeful person, as a rule, is always a happy one.

Beauty is Blood Deep. Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic, cleans your blood and keeps it clean, by wiring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

A girl is anxious to look pretty when she graduates and marries.

A bath with COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold everywhere.

A neatly dressed woman is worthy of admiration.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C.C.C. fail, druggists refund money.

A would-be eloping couple are a board of strategy.

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"CASCARETS do all claimed for them and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often used them for a medicine to take and at last have found it in Cascarets. When taking them, my blood has been purified and my complexion has improved wonderfully and I feel much better in every way."—Miss ELLIE B. KELLEN, Littleton, Tenn.



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